Proceedings of the Mysore Representative Assembly.

DASARA SESSION—OCTOBER 1930.

FIRST DAY—*3rd October 1930.*

The Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly was held in the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, commencing at 12 NOON on Friday, the 3rd October 1930.

The officiating Dewan and the Members of Council took their seats at 12 NOON.

The names of members present are given as an Appendix.

The proceedings were opened by the Officiating Dewan with the following address:—

PART I

MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,

It is my privilege, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, to welcome you to this year's Dasara Session of the Assembly and to place before you an account of the administration of the State in the year which closed with June last. I shall refer to the more important of the measures in Part I of this Address, reserving the rest to Part II.

Seasonal Conditions.

With rainfall normal and fairly evenly distributed throughout the State and with public health and the condition of cattle generally good, the agricultural position last year was, on the whole, satisfactory. The situation in the current year, however, gave cause for anxiety some time ago. The early showers, which were fairly general, were followed by a period during which the rains withheld, delaying agricultural operations and in some of

the taluks difficulties of fodder and drinking water were also apprehended and measures were in contemplation to relieve the threatened distress. Fortunately, however, the position changed for the better about a month ago and there has since been sufficient rainfall in most parts of the State and we have now in prospect a good agricultural year.

Trade Depression.

Seasonal conditions have, no doubt, made the agricultural outlook fairly assured but the sudden and phenomenal slump in world prices of all products has upset calculations and caused great injury to all interests—agricultural, industrial and commercial. Lack of confidence, contraction of credit and loss of purchasing power characterise all spheres of business. The results of depression are already being reflected in the reduced revenues of Governments. The conditions of trade affect directly or indirectly most of our resources of revenue and as some of them represent the sale proceeds of products, any fall in their prices at once contracts their yield. I may cite, as an instance, the reduction in prices and sales of our sandal oil due to the present widespread depression in Europe, America and Japan which are our chief markets for the disposal of this article. The general slump is the result of world economic causes and affects us in common with the rest of India. It is to be hoped that the trade cycle curve will show an upward trend before long. But if, unfortunately, the prevailing depression continues for a long time, it will do great harm to all interests and will also cripple the resources of the Government necessary for carrying out programmes of activities beneficial to the country.

I may state, in this connection, that it is under consideration to offer some relief to handloom weavers who are a very poor class of artisans and who are unable to hold out if what they produce cannot be sold readily. It is proposed to arrange through merchants for the purchase of the goods made by weavers and enable them to tide over the period during which the demand for their production is likely to be slack.

State Loan Operations.

I am glad to be able to state that the response to the invitation to subscribe to our loans has been most satisfactory. We offered to take a sum of about Rs. 3 crores and this amount was subscribed in about half the time

during which it was proposed to keep the loans open. The lists will be kept open until subscriptions amount to about Rs. 4 crores which will enable the Government to meet all demands including the requirements of capital works in the next few years. It is worthy of note that subscriptions to the loans have come from all parts of India and the long-dated issue has proved popular, testifying to the confidence which the securities of the Mysore Government enjoy with the investing public. The terms and conditions on which the loans have been raised show the high credit which the State commands in the money market.

Public Debt.

I might explain the general policy we follow in regard to raising public loans and the position in regard to the nature and amount of our public debt. It is neither possible nor desirable to undertake from current revenues public works which are more or less of permanent utility and which cost large sums of money. The progress of the country, however, demands that such works should be taken up and the only means of financing them is to raise public loans. Our policy is to borrow the funds required for carrying out a continuous programme of capital works calculated to develop the resources of the country and improve the economic condition of the people. The total amount of public loans raised by us is about Rs. 7 crores, while the capital invested on Railways, Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works and Industrial Works is about Rs. 14 crores. It is true that some of these works, like the Iron Works, are not paying the expected return, while others like the Irrigational part of the Hydro-Electric Works will take time to become fully remunerative. The point, however, to which I am now referring is the nature of our public debt and this, as I have stated, is wholly a productive one as it has been spent on projects of public utility which are paying the full return on their capital.

Development of the Irwin Canal Area.

It is expected that an area of 15,000 acres commanded by the Irwin Canal will be brought under irrigation from the beginning of next year. The irrigated area will go on gradually expanding until the maximum extent of a lakh and a quarter of acres is reached. The agricultural development of the tract served by this canal presents many problems.

The capital invested on the project is heavy and all measures calculated to obtain a reasonable return on it as speedily as possible have to be adopted. If the irrigational facilities created by the canal should be fully taken advantage of and the best return obtained from the lands, improved methods of agriculture require to be pursued and for this purpose the raiyats need guidance and assistance in various ways. The irrigational possibilities created by the canal offer the opportunity of regulating the developmental work of a large area on systematic lines. The organization of all the activities for the agricultural and economic improvement of this area requires to be carefully thought out and a comprehensive programme of action adopted. The Krishnarajasagara Works Committee, under the guidance of my esteemed colleague, Rajamantrapravina C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, is examining this important question in all its aspects and expects to be able to formulate its proposals in the near future. I shall refer to one or two steps already taken in this direction. A complete soil survey of the tract has been undertaken with a view to see what areas are fit for growing sugar-cane and what are the other kinds of crop for the cultivation of which the conditions of the soil are favourable. This survey has already made much progress and its results are expected to be available before long. It is also under contemplation to open a model agricultural farm in this area for supplying sound sugar-cane seed and for demonstrating the possibilities of employing modern methods of cultivation by using improved appliances and artificial fertilizers.

Settlement of Differences between the Governments of Mysore and Madras in regard to the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir.

According to the Agreement made in 1924 between the Governments of Madras and Mysore, the minimum flow of the Cauvery that must be ensured at the Upper Anicut in Madras Territory before any impounding is made in the Krishnarajasagara was fixed on the basis of certain prescribed gauge readings at the Cauvery Dam, and it was agreed that the discharges connoted by the gauge readings should be finally fixed on the basis of the gaugings of the ten years ending 1926. Later, however, the Mysore Government demurred to this arrangement on the ground that the floods of 1924 had brought about a state of affairs

not foreseen at the time of the Agreement. The Mysore Government proposed that the period taken as the basis for calculating the discharges should be the $7\frac{1}{2}$ years preceding the floods of 1924. The Madras Government were unable to accept this proposal, and as attempts to reconcile the divergent views of the two Governments in a manner acceptable to both were unsuccessful, recourse was had to arbitration. Justice Sir A. Page, K.C., of the High Court of Calcutta was appointed as Arbitrator with Mr. W. H. Howley, C.S.I., retired Chief Engineer, nominated by the Madras Government and Mr. Forbes, Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore, nominated by the Mysore Government, as assessors. Towards the close of the proceedings, suggestions were made for a discussion between the two Governments with a view to exploring the possibility of arriving at an amicable settlement of the points in issue, and as a result of such discussions, an Agreement was finally arrived at and accepted by both Governments, and it has been recently published.

Mysore, a Constituent State of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The value of agricultural research is being increasingly realised in India and the need for continuous attention to research bearing on the manifold problems relating to agriculture was specially emphasised, as you all know, by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. On its recommendation, the Government of India have established an organization called the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the main functions of the Council are:—

(1) the promotion, guidance and co-ordination of agricultural and veterinary research throughout India;
(2) the grant of subventions for the study of research problems in all branches of agriculture by institutions or individuals competent to undertake it;
(3) the training of research workers under a scheme of research scholarships;
(4) the collection and dissemination of information in regard to proved results of research; and
(5) the publication of scientific papers.

The Linlithgow Commission expressed the hope that the ndian States might join this organization so that there night be co-operation between them and British India in the tudy of agricultural problems which are of common concern o the whole of India. Our Agricultural Department was

one of the pioneers in India in paying systematic attention to the progressive development of agriculture by the application of science to the solution of its various problems and it has already a large amount of scientific work of practical value to its credit. The association of our Agricultural Department with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research would be to the mutual advantage of both and it has accordingly been proposed that Mysore should become a Constituent State of the Council with all the privileges of a British Indian Province including representation on the Governing Body and on the Advisory Board of the Council.

Rural Electrification.

The general scheme of rural electrification is making steady progress. During the year power was taken to Kolar, Tumkur and Malvalli towns and the lighting service was started in all of them. The work of supplying power to the town of Mandya was recently completed and lights were switched on last month. Projects for the electrification of Anekal, French-Rocks, Chickballapur and Doddaballapur towns have been sanctioned and the execution of these works will soon be taken up. Proposals for the electrification of Hunsur and Yedatore towns are under consideration. Since the inauguration of the policy of supplying power to places other than the two cities of Mysore and Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Fields area, the electrification of Bowringpet, Kolar, Tumkur, Channapatna, Closepet, Malvalli, Mandya, Nanjangud, Seringapatam and Kankanhalli towns has been completed. It is proposed to steadily pursue this policy and give the benefit of power to as many places as possible.

The scheme of affording special facilities to raiyats for irrigating their lands by the use of power was started some time back and it is gratifying to find that there is an increasing demand for these facilities. There are already as many as 132 pumping installations in service. In many places there is scope for the adoption of this method of irrigation, and it is under contemplation to afford all possible encouragement for a rapid increase in the number of electric pumps for promoting economic and agricultural progress. It is also proposed to introduce this means of irrigation for developing orchard cultivation between the Krishnarajasagara Dam and the Hulikere Tunnel and an experimental orchard has been sanctioned in this area for purposes of demonstration.

Local Self-Government.

The scheme of associating non-officials with the administration of District Boards is in full operation. Up to the end of May 1930, the District Boards of Bangalore, Kolar and Hassan had the privilege of electing their Presidents. This privilege has since been extended to the remaining districts and all the District Boards have now elected non-official Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

The Bangalore City Municipal Council was permitted during the year to elect its President. The privilege of electing their own non-official Presidents was conferred on the Municipal Councils of Sagar, Malur, Doddaballapur and Anekal.

The Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

During the year, the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council were reconstituted and both these new Bodies met for the first time in June 1930.

The report of the Committee appointed for the revision of the Rules relating to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council was considered by the Government and most of its recommendations were accepted. Of the more important changes sanctioned may be mentioned the following:—

(1) including pleaders in the Legal Interests Constituency of the Representative Assembly and of title-holders in the rural and urban constituencies of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and registered graduates in the Mysore University Constituency of the Legislative Council;

(2) requiring every candidate standing for election to the Representative Assembly or the Legislative Council, unless exempted in special cases on the ground of being a member of the depressed classes or a candidate for a minority or special interest, to make a deposit which would be forfeited, if he failed to secure at least one-eighth of the total number of valid votes counted;

(3) making disputes relating to elections to the Representative Assembly triable by District Judges instead of by Deputy Commissioners, subject further to an appeal to the High Court on points of law ; and

(4) permitting members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council to put questions and move resolutions in the respective Bodies on matters relating to or affecting the provisions of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council Regulations.

Accounts, 1929-30.

The preliminary accounts for 1929-30 are now ready and I shall briefly review the realised results with reference to the Revised Estimate of the year presented in June last.

This estimate anticipated that both Revenue and Expenditure chargeable to Revenue would exceed the Budget expectation by about Rs. 3 lakhs and that the account would balance with a surplus of Rs. 30,000. I am glad to be able to state that the position of equilibrium has been maintained. The aggregate revenue in the year was Rs. 375·36 lakhs showing an improvement of Rs. 4½ lakhs over the Budget and of Rs. 1½ lakhs over the Revised. The heads Excise, Assigned Tract Revenue, Interest, Communications and Hydro-Electric Works chiefly contributed to this improvement.

The revenue under Interest is Rs. 16·36 lakhs against Rs. 9·14 lakhs in the Budget and Rs. 10·52 lakhs in the Revised. This increase is due mainly to the addition of about Rs. 6 lakhs, being the interest on the Sinking Fund for the Seven Per Cent Loan. This loan has now been partly converted and the unconverted part will be redeemed from the cash subscriptions to the new loans and a separate sinking fund will be formed for the latter. The sinking fund built up for the old loan is thus released and the securities of this fund will be used for strengthening the liquid reserve required to be maintained against unfunded liabilities.

It was stated at the session of June last that the result of operation of the Iron Works last year was likely to be a loss of about a lakh of rupees. Owing chiefly to a further fall in the prices of the products, the loss on operation in the year was a lakh and a half of rupees. It has not been found possible to meet this loss from the year's general revenues and it has, therefore, had to be held in suspense for adjustment as early as possible.

The total expenditure chargeable to Revenue was Rs. 375·14 lakhs against Rs. 373·51 lakhs estimated in the Revised, the excess of about Rs. 1·63 lakhs being made up of minor increases under several heads.

The total capital expenditure in the year was Rs. 78·22 lakhs against Rs. 91·91 lakhs estimated in the Revised.

Land Revenue.

About three-quarters of a lakh of acres of new land were taken up for cultivation during the year. There was temporary fodder scarcity in parts of Goribidnur, Challa-

kere and Molakalmuru Taluks. It was found necessary to grant remission of half the assessment on certain lands in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts amounting to about Rs. 39,000 on account of scarcity of water supply in the tanks and *talapariges* in these tracts.

The rules for the grant of land for coffee and tea cultivation were revised during the year and the minimum price was fixed at Rs. 40 per acre. A uniform rate of assessment of Rs. 1-8-0 per acre has been fixed for all lands on which tea is grown.

The Record of Rights scheme has met with popular approval wherever it has been introduced. In response to the insistent demand for its introduction in all parts of the State, it has been decided to extend the scheme to all the taluks according to a programme which will be fully carried out in about six years.

The seventh quinquennial census of agricultural stock was carried out in January last. It is gratifying to note that there has been a considerable recovery in live-stock as compared with the position disclosed by the census of 1925, which was taken two years after a severe fodder scarcity. The census figures also show a marked increase in the number of ploughs and carts in use.

The Government have recently passed orders improving the pay and prospects of the entire subordinate establishment of the Revenue Department involving an additional cost of about Rs 74,000 per annum. The re-organisation scheme provides for an increased rate of minimum pay and also for a time scale of pay. It has been found possible to reduce to some extent the existing number of hands in the District and Taluk Offices and the reduction will be given effect to gradually.

Public Works.

Vigorous attention to the improvement of irrigation has been one of the foremost features of the activities of the Public Works Department for the last four years. Irrigation works of construction, restoration and repair made satisfactory progress. The repair and restoration of 357 minor tanks were taken up in the year and of these, 120 works were completed. Among the large works undertaken during the year were the following:—

(1) a tank at Kethohalli in the Closepet Taluk at a cost of Rs. 43,000;

(2) a tank across the Vrishabhavati in the Bowringpet Taluk at a cost of Rs. 1,96,000;
(3) the Dalvoy tank in the Chicknayakanahalli Taluk at a cost of Rs. 2,04,000 ; and
(4) the Chicka Yegati tank in the Nagamangala Taluk at a cost of Rs. 62,000

The construction of the Maralwadi tank in the Kankanhalli Taluk was resumed and the irrigation service from the Hairege tank in the Hunsur Taluk was started in the year.

The Anjanapur Reservoir work in the Shikarpur Taluk is making rapid progress and the final survey for the first five miles of the right bank channel has been completed. The full length of 40 miles of the main channel from the Bhadra Anicut and 21 miles of branch channels were completed and put into service during the year.

Among the major building works which the department has in hand may be mentioned the State Life Insurance Office building at Bangalore, a building for the Serum Institute at Hebbal, extensions to the buildings of the Agricultural Department, and the new General Hospitals at Chickmagalur and Hassan. The buildings for the Medical and Ayurvedic Colleges at Mysore were completed during the year.

The work of construction of a bridge across the Cauvery at T.-Narsipur made satisfactory progress.

The Government sanctioned in March last the new Bangalore water supply scheme at an estimated cost of about Rs. 50 lakhs. A Special Division in charge of an Executive Engineer has been constituted for the execution of the work and an outlay of about Rs. 2½ lakhs was incurred last year. The water-supply schemes of Hunsur and Kolar towns are under execution, while those relating to French-Rocks and Seringapatam are under preparation.

Rajasevasakta J. Bhore, A.M.I.C.E., was permitted to retire in the year after a service of 36 years. A large number of building, irrigation and public improvement works were carried out during the period he was the head of the Public Works Department and they owe, not a little, to his supervision and professional guidance.

Krishnarajasagara Works.

Substantial progress was made in the execution of the Canal and Dam works. The excavation and embankment work for several miles has been completed and the first four miles of the canal are being tested for allowing water. The

remaining length of the canal is expected to be ready for letting in water by the end of the current year for irrigation of about 15,000 acres.

The work of boring the tunnel made very satisfactory progress. Out of a total length of 9,183 feet, only 450 feet remained to be bored at the end of last year and this work has since been completed. The borings from the several sides have exactly coincided and the whole work relating to the tunnel, including the lining of masonry, is expected to be completed by about April next.

The works necessary for fixing the automatic gates in the waste weir of the Dam have been put in hand and when they are executed, all the work connected with the Dam will have been completed for the final storage of R. L. 124. I may state in this connection that the order for the supply of waste weir gates has been placed with the Bhadravati Iron Works, and the sample gates already cast and supplied have been pronounced to be satisfactory.

Bhadravati Iron Works.

The results of operation of the Works during the year were disappointing due to the continued decline in the prices of pig iron and pipes and to a substantial fall in the price of acetate of lime, the principal bye-product of wood distillation. The market for lime acetate was considerably disturbed in November 1929 by financial troubles in America and the position has since been rendered worse by the competition of synthetic acetic acid. The values of all kinds of stocks have had to be written down owing to depression of prices and this fact, as well as the heavy expenditure which had to be incurred on the repair of retorts, chiefly account for the loss of a lakh and a half of rupees on the working of the Concern in the year.

It is difficult to say how long the present slump in the wood distillation and iron industries will continue. Serious attempts are, however, being made in various directions to secure at least an equilibrium between operation outlay and out-turn even at the current low prices. Action has already been taken to reduce to the bare minimum necessary the staff and labour employed on the Works. Other measures of economy and improvement are under investigation in consultation with Mr. Marshall of Messrs. Perin and Marshall of New York who are the Consulting Engineers of the Works. Mr. Marshall made recently a

careful examination of the machinery and operation of the various departments of the Works and found them to be satisfactory. It is unfortunate that the prices of all products of the Concern have been continuously on the decline ever since it commenced operation and it has had no chance of a period of prosperity for building up a reserve on which it could rely in lean years.

The iron industry in India is now in a difficult plight. The production is in excess of the country's demand for iron and the export markets hitherto available for the disposal of the surplus are rapidly contracting. The importance of the industry for national well-being can hardly be over-estimated; but the present position of the Concern is not satisfactory and, as I have already stated, the adoption of measures calculated to improve its financial condition are under active consideration.

I may state that the Works have been able to secure large orders for the supply of pipes to several towns in India and also for the new Bangalore Water Works Project.

Sandal Oil Factories.

Due to the severe depression in trade in luxury articles, the sale of sandal oil during the year showed a marked fall as compared with the record sales in the previous year. The production of the factories has therefore been restricted to some extent. The Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London has been asked to explore the possibilities of finding new markets for the oil in countries hitherto not tapped by us. It is hoped that the present slump is only temporary and that the market will show signs of revival before long. Certain experiments are under way to effect improvements in distillation methods with a view to securing higher yields at lower costs and the results of the investigations so far carried out appear to be promising.

Railways.

With the opening in April 1930 of 17½ miles of the Shimoga-Ragihosahalli Section of the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway, the total mileage worked by the State increased to 443·13 and that owned by the State and worked both by the Government and the M. & S. M. Railway to 715. The net earnings of the lines worked by the Government amounted to Rs. 15·04 lakhs during the year, showing a slight

improvement over the result of the previous year and of those worked by the M. & S. M. Railway, to Rs. 20·34 lakhs.

Among important works in progress are the re-railing of the Birur-Shimoga Section and the extension of the Railway line beyond Ragihosahalli up to Arasalu. Estimates have been sanctioned for the remodelling of the Goods and Passenger yards at the Mysore City Station and the construction of this work will be started shortly.

Electrical Works.

The demand for electrical power is steadily on the increase. There were 154 additions to power installations and 1,319 to lighting installations in the year. The total number of power installations is 881 and that of lighting installations 13,458, besides 8,182 street lights in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields and other places. The department realised a net revenue of Rs. 31¾ lakhs.

The object of the Seventh Installation was to expand the Sivasamudram Station for generating 46,000 H.P. and the Station is now fully equipped for supply of this large block of power. The new Transformer Station at Mysore was completed and opened for service during the year. The remodelling of the distribution system in Mysore is in progress, and that of the transmission line from Sivasamudram to Mysore will soon be taken up to cope with the heavy loads it has to bear. The electrical part of the scheme for supply of power to the new Bangalore Water Works costing about Rs. 7½ lakhs is one of the important works now under execution by the department.

The new Automatic Telephone scheme was put into service during the year. The Mysore City is also connected with the Bangalore City by a trunk line on Automatic Exchange and subscribers are allowed the use of it on payment of a small fee.

Towards the close of the year, Mr. S. G. Forbes retired from the service of Government. He was associated with the department for over 17 years and was its head during the best part of that period. The department made great strides under his administration and its present high level of efficiency is due, in no small measure, to his ability, zeal and initiative.

Forests.

The Forest Department has undertaken a forward policy of afforestation, of raising plantations of teak and other

timbers, of investigation into the economic uses of forest products and of research work on plant diseases.

During the year nearly 800 acres of teak plantations were formed and 400 acres were cleared and stocked with fuel and other plants of economic value. The wattle bark has, for some years past, largely come into use in the tanning industry and is displacing the indigenous *tangadi* and *kakke* barks. It was considered desirable to introduce this exotic and the attempts made with this object on the Gopalaswamy Hill have proved successful and it is proposed to carry out this work on a large scale in places favourable for the growth of this species. Special attention was paid to the sowing and planting of sandal with a view to increasing the stock of this valuable product and also to replacing, as far as possible, the sandal growth killed by the spike disease.

The spike disease of sandalwood has been taken up for systematic investigation in all branches, namely, Chemical, Mycological, Entomological and Botanical. The research work carried out so far has revealed interesting results. It is difficult to say when any practicable remedy for preventing or arresting this disease will be discovered. In view, however, of the importance of the problem and of the magnitude of the financial interests involved, it is necessary to prosecute the investigation until results of value are obtained. Research work on the varieties of fungi attacking *balagi*, casuarina, eucalyptus, sissu, and other species as well as wood stocked in depots and saw mills is in progress. Some questions of wood technology have also been taken up for study.

The working of the Creosote Plant in the year was satisfactory. The operation of this Plant has rendered it possible to exploit some of the species of timber growing in our *ghat* forests which have hitherto been unused. The use of creosoted jungle wood sleepers will reduce the cost of construction and maintenance of railway tracks and the securing of this economy is another service which this Plant is capable of rendering. The out-turn of the Plant in the year is valued at Rs. 3 lakhs.

The department devoted much attention to improvement of grazing and fodder facilities. Rhodes grass was tried in some of the ranges in the Kolar District with encouraging results. Some silo pits have also been started for making use of the grass available in the forests which would otherwise go to waste and which would be found useful in areas where fodder scarcity is occasionally

felt. It was considered advisable to arrange for keeping in reserve some quantities of pressed hay in the forests of Shimoga and Bhadravati Divisions to meet the demands of dry tracts during times of fodder scarcity and a beginning was made in the year for giving effect to this arrangement.

With the growing demand for fuel in large cities like Bangalore and Mysore and the exhaustion of the supplies available in the vicinity of such places, the provision of this important article is becoming a difficult problem. A programme of raising fuel plantations in the neighbourhood of centres of demand and on lands not fit or not required for cultivation has been undertaken. Another measure designed to solve this problem is the making of charcoal from firewood available in remote parts. Experiments are in progress to find out what kinds of kiln are suited to local conditions and would yield the best results.

The area under cultivation of lac is gradually expanding. The quantity of lac obtained last year was 1,025 maunds against 850 maunds in the previous year. The factory for the treatment of lac is now manufacturing refined lac, polish, coloured and colourless, sealing-wax and button-lac. Experimental work is being carried out on the bleaching of lac, manufacture of lacquerware sticks and other lac products. The prices of lac and lac products were very low in the year and the position from the point of view of sales was therefore not satisfactory.

Education.

During the year, two more grant-in-aid Municipal High Schools were opened at Malvalli and Hole-Narasipur and a Girls' High School was started at Tumkur. One hundred and forty-five new Primary Schools were opened and sixty aided Primary Schools were converted into Government institutions. Twenty-five grant-in-aid Village Panchayet Schools were sanctioned in the Chitaldrug District.

The medical examination of school children will be held every year instead of five times during the period of their school life, and the children of depressed classes have been exempted from payment of medical inspection fees.

Stipends were instituted to encourage teachers in aided Middle Schools to undergo a period of training. A refresher course for women teachers of Urdu Schools in the Bangalore City was held during the summer vacation.

As a further measure of devolution, the control of primary education in Tumkur was transferred to the local Municipal Council. For affording better facilities for education in the two Jahgirs of Yelandur and Sringeri, the levy of education cess in their areas was sanctioned and the control of primary education there was taken over by the department.

The Elementary Education Regulation was passed in the year. Its main object is to invest Local Bodies with the management, control and financing of elementary education, while retaining effective powers of supervision, direction and ultimate control over educational policy and administration in the hands of the Education Department. This is a measure of far-reaching importance and the credit of thinking out the scheme and seeing it through successfully in all its stages belongs to my esteemed colleague, Rajamantrapravina K. Matthan, who has brought to bear upon it his deep knowledge and wide experience of educational problems.

Mysore University.

The report of the University Re-organisation Committee regarding the changes required in the constitution of the University was adopted by the Senate and the recommendations of the University are now under the consideration of the Government.

The Senate has resolved that the University should develop its own financial resources, the State grant being treated as a supplementary aid, with a view to enable it to undertake schemes of improvement and expansion including research work. This is a proposal of great importance and though there may be difficulties in the way of giving practical effect to it in the near future, its object has steadily to be kept in view and all possible steps adopted for its fulfilment as early as possible.

The results of the Intermediate Examinations held in March 1930 were disappointing and the University Council have appointed a committee to enquire into the causes of the large number of failures and to suggest remedial measures.

It was brought to the notice of Government that the recent enhancement of tuition fees pressed heavily on the poorer classes and with a view to afford some relief in this respect, the scale of freeships in the College classes was raised to 40 per cent.

During the year the medical inspection of students of

the University was conducted in all the Colleges except the Women's Intermediate College, Bangalore, and the Intermediate College, Shimoga, and from the current year arrangements have been made for the examination of students of all the institutions without any exception.

Rajatantrapravina Dr. Sir Brajendra Nath Seal, KT., M.A., PH.D., D.SC., who presided over the affairs of the University for over nine years with great ability, was permitted to retire from service during the year. As Vice-Chancellor and Educational Adviser to Government, Sir Brajendra Nath was responsible for the introduction of many important measures in the University and in the Department of Education.

Agriculture.

There was considerable progress in all branches of the Agricultural Department in the year. The use of commercial fertilizers is spreading rapidly as the result of investigations made and the advice given by the Chemical Branch of the department. Manurial experiments are now being carried out on almost all important crops.

The Entomological Branch carried out work on the control of the *kambli hula* pest in as many as 200 villages and control measures on a field scale were carried out on pests attacking sugar-cane, coffee, *jola*, rice and *avare*. The removal of prickly-pear was undertaken in 100 villages and the method adopted was attended with marked success and it is being extended to forest areas and Amrit Mahal Kavals, which are overgrown with this plant pest.

Under the guidance of the Mycological Section, spraying for protection against *Koleroga* is making rapid progress and a distinct increase in areca-nut plantations sprayed is reported. The regular spraying of areca gardens in infected areas has led to the later appearance of the disease and remedial measures have therefore become more effective and less expensive. The spraying of coffee estates against black-rot and leaf-disease has also shown a marked increase. A special investigation of spraying materials and spraying machinery and equipment has been undertaken with a view to enable the department to advise coffee planters, areca growers and others whose crops can be profitably sprayed as to the methods and materials to be used to produce the best results with the minimum expenditure.

The work of the Botanical Section has led to the wide distribution of higher yielding varieties of *hain ragi*,

sugar-cane and cotton and new strains are being steadily produced and tested. New varieties of ground-nut, paddy, *kar ragi*, *jola* and potatoes are being developed.

The Experimental Farms, in addition to carrying out investigations on the breeding, manuring and cultivation of important crops, are also serving as centres for the distribution of improved seed. The scheme of private seed farms was brought into operation during the year and eighteen of these farms were established in the main *hain ragi* growing areas, their supervision being in the hands of a special Seed Distribution Officer of the Botanical Branch. If the scheme of private seed farms proves a success, it is proposed to extend it to other crops, such as paddy, *kar ragi* and ground-nut.

There is evidence of a marked awakening of interest in agricultural education throughout the State, and there are demands for the establishment of Agricultural Schools in Mysore, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts.

Among the new lines of work may be mentioned the trial of Robusta Coffee and pepper on the Marthur Farm. The investigations so far carried out on these products appear to be promising and likely to open up great possibilities for the extension of these important commercial crops in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

The Balehonnur Coffee Station is now in full working condition and experiments on the manurial requirements of coffee and on the control of coffee diseases are under way. Work on cardamoms has also been commenced and it is proposed to take up investigation on pepper in association with that already being carried out on the Marthur Farm.

The most striking general development of the year was the expansion of agriculture through Co-operative Societies and Village Panchayets. During the year, 176 Co-operative Societies were actively engaged in the distribution of implements, seeds and manure, as against 140 during the previous year. These societies have taken over from the Agricultural Department practically the whole of the distribution work of these materials in their respective taluks. The Village Panchayets are being used mainly for purposes of demonstration and the aim is to place with each Panchayet at least one improved plough and one cultivator which can be used for hiring out and for demonstration in the village. It is reported that as many as 400 Village Panchayets have already taken up this work and another 1,000 Panchayets are likely to undertake it in the

current year. This rapidly growing interest in agricultural improvement on the part of Co-operative Societies and Village Panchayets is one of the most promising signs of the rapid change that is taking place in agricultural outlook in the State.

An interesting development in recent years has been the manufacture of improved ploughs by local blacksmiths. Many of these locally made implements are excellent copies of imported ones but the material used leaves much to be desired in wearing quality. It is desirable to foster this local industry and steps in this direction are under contemplation. Other agricultural implements, the sales of which are steadily growing, are cultivators and sugar-cane mills, and both these are now almost entirely of local manufacture.

The establishment of a large Cattle Breeding Station on the Parvatharayankere Kaval at Ajjampur is one of the most important measures undertaken for the improvement of live-stock. Already about 200 head of selected Amrit Mahal Cattle have been concentrated in this station and controlled scientific breeding has been begun. In another three years it is expected that the first bulls reared on the farm will become available. In the meantime, the need will be met by drafting the best young bulls available in the Amrit Mahal herds after domesticating them on the farm.

Civil Veterinary.

Seven new Veterinary Dispensaries were opened during the year bringing the total number of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State to fifty-six. There remain only nineteen taluks and sub-taluks unprovided with veterinary institutions. Special mention should be made of the public spirit shown by private gentlemen in the erection of buildings for these institutions and we have now five such buildings at Chennapatna, Malvalli, Devanhalli, Chennarayapatna and Tiptur.

Rules for controlling the movement of cattle from areas infected with contagious diseases were issued in November last and it is reported that they have already had a very beneficial effect in increasing the willingness of villagers to have their cattle inoculated and in restricting the spread of rinderpest. With such modifications as these rules may require in the light of experience, they will, in all probability, be a valuable aid in the control of contagious diseases.

Serum Institute.

Consequent on the relatively lower severity of rinderpest in the year, there was a reduction in the amount of serum and virus produced in the Institute as compared with the previous year. The products of the Institute are becoming popular in the neighbouring territories and they are in demand in Madras, Hyderabad, Cochin and Travancore. The new building for housing the Institute is nearing completion and the work of preparing sera and vaccines for other contagious diseases is proposed to be taken up as soon as the Institute is shifted to its new quarters.

Agricultural Development Committee.

Special mention should be made of a measure of far-reaching importance sanctioned in the year. I refer to the organisation of a Development Committee to co-ordinate the activities of the various developmental departments as regards agriculture. This committee is already dealing in a practical manner with such important questions as the co-ordination of activities of Agricultural and Co-operative Inspectors so as to avoid waste of effort and the possibility of designing and manufacturing locally improved agricultural implements. It has also submitted a scheme for the formation of an irrigation well sinking establishment which is likely to have far-reaching beneficial results. Other questions under its active consideration are the marketing of important commercial crops, the more efficient use of *takavi* funds for agricultural development and the better utilisation of *gomal* lands.

Industries and Commerce.

The Central Industrial Workshop manufactured in the year well boring drills, deep well pumps, wood carbonisers, a pressure still for distillation of sandal oil and plough parts. In the laboratory attached to the Soap Factory, experiments are in progress for making Turkey red-oil, germicidal soap, antiphlogistine, iodoform and water-proof fabrics. In the Experimental Branch of the Weaving Factory, a silk twisting machine worked by manual labour was designed and was found to work satisfactorily and it is proposed to introduce it as an adjunct to the domestic basin reeling outfit.

A scheme for the manufacture of porcelain insulators has just been sanctioned. Proposals for the local manufac-

ture of small electric motors and transformers have been formulated and are now under active consideration.

Another important direction in which the department has developed its activities is in respect of well boring. This section of the department is now fairly well equipped for its work and many of the bore holes put down by it have proved successful. There is an increasing demand for well boring appliances from all parts of the State and without a large addition to the number of drilling plants it will not be possible to satisfy this demand. It is desirable that District Boards should own their own drilling machines, so that this means of supplying pure drinking water might be largely availed of in places in which the conditions of sub-soil water supply are satisfactory but the difficulties of sinking wells under other methods are great.

The Badanval Hand Spinning and Weaving Centre continues to do useful work. It is estimated that the total earnings of the spinners amounted to Rs. 10,739 and of the weavers to Rs 5,979. Special attention was paid to improving the quality of cloth, and the carding machines made at the centre were hired out to private spinners. A new centre was opened at Terakanambi in the Gundlupet Taluk.

Sericulture.

All branches of the sericultural industry made satisfactory progress in the year. The supply of disease-free eggs by Government Farms was on a much larger scale than before. Private grainages are slowly taking up this work and there are eleven of them now at work. The reeling appliance called the Mysore Domestic Basin is increasing in popularity and larger quantities of well reeled silk commanding higher prices are being placed on the market. For some time past, however, there has been a depression in the price of silk, as in the case of other articles, and it is to be hoped that there will be an improvement in the position before long. The development of silk weaving requires attention and it has accordingly been decided to purchase and work, for demonstration purposes, a few up-to-date power looms capable of turning out high grade silk fabrics which are now being largely obtained from abroad.

Co-operation.

The co-operative movement is making steady progress. There was an appreciable increase in the year in the working

and share capitals of co-operative societies as well as in the deposits attracted by them. The total turn-over of all the societies during the year exceeded Rs. 5 crores and the reserve and other funds built up by them amounted to about Rs. 23 lakhs. A large number of societies were started for the sale of improved agricultural implements, seeds and manures and this measure is reported to have proved of great help to raiyats. Another direction in which much useful work is being done is the fostering of the co-operative spirit among depressed classes for whose benefit as many as thirty-five special societies were formed during the year.

The Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank commenced work in December last and at the close of the official year it had a membership of about 700 and a subscribed share capital of Rs. 35,000. Government have sanctioned certain concessions to the Bank by way of guaranteeing the principal and interest of the debentures to be floated and of reimbursing the cost of its establishment for the first two years. The Bank floated debentures to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs and was able to secure before the close of the year subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,25,000 from the public in addition to Rs. 1,00,000 from the Government. Twelve local Land Mortgage Societies were registered and they have borrowed a sum of Rs. 30,000 from the Bank to be lent to their indebted members.

Mines and Explosives.

There was a strike of the labour of the Mines on the Kolar Gold Fields and it continued for 20 days. Every effort was made by Government and the Companies to restore normal conditions as quickly as possible. Thanks largely to the general good relations between the Companies and their employees and to the timely intercession of Dewan Sir Mirza M. Ismail who visited the affected area, harmony was restored and the strike ended. It was considered desirable to have the conditions of labour on the Fields studied and an officer was deputed for this purpose. He has completed his enquiry and his report will be dealt with by the Government in consultation with the authorities of the Mines.

Health and Sanitation.

As members of this House are aware, Government have pursued an active policy in regard to health matters during

the past three or four years and have made a fairly liberal provision of funds for such activities as the carrying out of systematic health surveys, measures for prevention of diseases, propaganda by means of lectures and lantern shows and the supply of good drinking water in towns and villages. In this work, Government have received valuable support and advice from the Rockefeller Foundation of America who have lent us the services of two of their experts, Dr. Sweet and Mr. Mieldazis.

The Health Department was separated from the Medical Department and placed under the charge of the Director of Health. Dr. Sweet was appointed Consultant in Health and a Board of Health was also created to advise the Government.

One of the main features of the scheme of re-organization was the constitution of bureaux for carrying on the work of the department. Seven such bureaux have been constituted so far, *viz.*, bureaux of administration, epidemiology and communicable diseases, laboratories, vital statistics, health education, sanitary engineering and rural health. It is proposed to establish other bureaux for maternal and infant hygiene, child hygiene, venereal diseases and tuberculosis, etc., as staff and funds become available.

Mr. Mieldazis, the expert Sanitary Engineer, lent by the Rockefeller Foundation arrived in February last and has started work. A portion of the staff of the Water Supply and Town Planning Division of the Public Works Department has been transferred to the Sanitary Engineering Bureau.

The League of Nations Malaria Commission who visited the State last December at the invitation of the Government, studied the malaria-control work at the Experimental Stations at Nagenhalli and Mudigere and the anti-malarial work in the Bangalore City and expressed their appreciation of the manner in which the problem was being studied.

Although an organization for health work has been built up and several useful lines of activity have been initiated, progress has been impeded owing to the unwillingness or inability on the part of Local Bodies to take up schemes recommended by the Health Department. It is hoped, however, that as the importance of the work is realised, the co-operation of these Bodies will be forthcoming in an increasing measure.

Medical Institutions.

During the year eight new Local Fund Dispensaries were established, besides a temporary dispensary at the Thippagondanahalli Reservoir Works. A dispensary, with a maternity ward attached to it, was also opened at Thirthahalli. The total number of medical institutions at the close of the year was 264. Nearly forty-one lakhs of patients were treated in them during the year as against thirty-eight lakhs in the previous year. Forty thousand persons received treatment as in-patients.

A separate Tuberculosis Section was started in the Epidemic Diseases Hospital at Bangalore. The number of beds in the Princess Krishnajammanni Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Mysore was increased to sixty and the institution has now been placed under the charge of a Medical Officer who has specialised in the treatment of diseases of the respiratory system.

The construction of new General Hospitals at Chikmagalur and Hassan made good progress and it is expected that the institution at Chickmagalur will be ready to be opened in January 1931.

The present building of the Maternity Hospital at Bangalore is satisfactory neither in its location nor in the accommodation it affords. It has long been felt that it should be replaced by another designed on modern lines and spacious enough for the treatment of the increasing number of patients who seek relief in it. A committee of public spirited ladies and gentlemen was constituted for securing public support for the construction of the new building and it is gratifying to note that an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,31,000 has so far been promised, of which, Rs. 1,07,000 have already been paid. The vicinity of the Victoria and Minto Hospitals is the natural location for the new Maternity Hospital and the foundation stone of the structure to be erected there was recently laid by His Highness the Yuvaraja.

The question of introducing legislation to enable the public to find out who are qualified medical practitioners has sometimes been mooted in this Assembly and in the Legislative Council. The Government have now decided to introduce a Bill in this matter and according to the proposed measure, a Medical Council will be established for the State with powers to register duly qualified practitioners, to take notice of misconduct or unprofessional

behaviour on the part of such practitioners and to ensure a high standard of instruction in Medical Schools and Colleges, whose degrees or diplomas are recognised. The principles of the Bill will be placed before the Assembly at this session.

Another measure which will also be placed before the Assembly relates to the licensing of shops for the sale of allopathic medicines in municipal areas and to the employment of qualified persons for the dispensing of such medicines.

District Boards.

The term of District Boards was extended by a period of four months from 1st February 1930 to allow time for accurate lists of voters being prepared and published. The District Board Election Rules were modified, providing for a deposit to be made by every candidate seeking election, which would be liable to forfeiture in certain cases. All the District Boards were reconstituted with effect from 1st June 1930.

The Mysore District Board paid during the year a a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a bridge across the Hemavati near Akkihebbal and of Rs. 1,25,000 for the bridge across the Cauvery near T.-Narsipur. The Bangalore District Board contributed a sum of Rs. 25,000 towards the construction of the new Maternity Hospital in Bangalore.

His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to lay the foundation stones of the District Board Offices at Kolar and Tumkur.

The term of the Malnad Improvement Committee constituted for a period of two years ended in August 1929. Each of the four District Boards of Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Mysore has now a Malnad Improvement Committee with the President of the Board as Chairman and four members of the Board as members of the Committee, with the District Economic Superintendent as Secretary. The committees have the power of co-opting other members for special purposes and are authorised to administer the annual grants allotted for approved schemes of malnad improvement.

Municipalities.

The special committee appointed to consider the Minor Municipalities Bill and the Bill further to amend the Municipal Regulation has completed its task and further action on its recommendation will soon be taken.

The town of Sringeri was constituted into a municipality under the provisions of the Municipal Regulation.

A number of schemes of public improvement in Town and Minor Municipalities were given Government grants. Municipalities are evincing keen interest in opening out congested areas, in improving sanitation and sources of drinking water supply and in undertaking town planning schemes, and expert advice in the preparation of plans and estimates has been made available to them. Progress in the execution of these measures of improvement depends, however, upon the financial resources of Local Bodies and the need for augmenting them has steadily to be kept in view.

Village Panchayets.

The Village Panchayet scheme has now been in force for over three years and except a few *inam* villages all the villages in the State have been brought under it.

A steady improvement in the working of these Panchayets is noticeable. There has been a marked increase in the number of meetings held. Eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-two Panchayets have levied compulsory taxes and the number of those levying optional taxes is on the increase. There has been greater readiness on the part of villages in contributing weekly labour and as many as 4,000 Panchayets are reported to have adopted this system.

The balance at the credit of Panchayets at the end of the year was Rs. 22 lakhs. Improvement works of a permanent nature require large sums of money and it is not possible to find them from current revenues. The only method of financing such works is that of borrowing and a scheme is under consideration for helping Panchayets requiring this form of assistance by lending them from the savings of others that can spare them.

Economic Conference.

The Conference and its constituent Boards met regularly during the year and dealt with a large number of problems bearing upon agriculture, education and industries. I may mention the more important of the measures examined by the Boards. The Board of Agriculture dealt with the question of adopting with special reference to local conditions the recommendations made in the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The Bhadra Colonisation Scheme recommended by this Board has since been

sanctioned and put into operation. The Board of Education has formulated, among other subjects of improvement and development, the introduction of vocational instruction in Secondary Schools, the re-organisation of courses of studies for women in High Schools and the use of Kannada as the medium of instruction in High Schools and Colleges. The Board of Industries dealt with the important problem of industrial finance and the question of giving effect to its recommendations is under consideration in consultation with the authorities of the Bank of Mysore.

Census.

The next decennial census is due to be held on the 26th February 1931. A Superintendent of Census has been appointed and all necessary preliminary action is being taken.

In connection with this census it is proposed to collect information about the extent of literacy in the State in Urdu and Hindi, as well as in English and Kannada. A census will be taken of persons who are educated but unemployed and of those employed in the different kinds of industries. The number of persons vaccinated against small-pox will be ascertained and information leading to a better knowledge of the conditions of backward and depressed classes will also be collected.

General Observations.

Such, in brief, is an account of the administration in the last year and I believe it is a record of progress in many directions. The progress achieved is only a part of what has yet to be accomplished and there are many limitations which hamper the earlier realisation of our ideals and not the least of them is the insufficiency of our financial resources. I do not think, however, that we need be discouraged by financial or other difficulties. There is a great awakening which pervades every sphere of life and the demand for continuous advancement is insistent. This, I think, is the most hopeful sign of the times. It is alike the ambition of the Government and of the people to make as rapid a progress as conditions permit. If we approach the problems yet to be attacked in the proper spirit and with the determination to tackle them, the means and ways of making continuous progress in solving them will not, I think, be found wanting.

The Indian Round Table Conference.

Before I conclude, I might make a brief reference to the Indian Round Table Conference which meets next month. On behalf of His Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to invite Dewan Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail to meet them in conference in London for the purpose of discussing British Indian and all-Indian problems, and he accordingly sailed on the 6th of last month. I wish Sir Mirza, on my own behalf and on behalf of you all, every success in his high mission.

A momentous constitutional problem now confronts India and Great Britain. The goal to be reached is clear and what differences there are, relate to the method and pace to be adopted for attaining it. In the best interests of both countries it is imperative that some agreed settlement should be reached. With the determination that an understanding has to be arrived at, with mutual goodwill on the part of all gathered at the Conference and with a due appreciation of the difficulties to be overcome and of the essential need for a concerted plan of co-operation by all parties for overcoming them, it should not prove impossible to reach a solution which will satisfy the legitimate aspirations of all interests and which can, therefore, be expected to be lasting in its nature.

PART II

The Legislative Council.

During the year the Legislative Council met three times and sat for an aggregate number of 13 working days.

The following thirteen Bills were finally passed during the year :—

(1) the Bill to amend the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873, as in force in Mysore;
(2) the Bill further to amend the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, 1921;
(3) the Bill further to amend the Mysore Income-Tax Regulation, 1923;
(4) the Bill to amend the Mysore Securities Regulation, 1925;
(5) the Bill to define and limit the powers of the High Court of Mysore in punishing contempts of Courts;
(6) the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code as in force in Mysore;
(7) the Mysore Elementary Education (Extension) Bill;
(8) the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911;
(9) the Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906;
(10) the Bill further to amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1926;
(11) the Bill to designate the Mysore Chief Court as the High Court of Mysore;
(12) the Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of Census in 1931; and
(13) the Bill to amend the Mysore Coffee Cess Regulation.

One hundred and thirty questions were put and answered. There were 163 cut motions in the course of Voting of Demands, ordinary and supplementary, and none of them was pressed to a division. Out of 97 Resolutions on the agenda, 19 were moved and the rest lapsed on account of absence of movers or for want of time. Of the Resolutions discussed, one relating to the appointment of a committee for examination of the financial position of the State was carried.

The Representative Assembly.

There were two sessions of the Assembly during the year.

At the Dasara Session, the Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following Bills:—

(1) the Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1926;

(2) the Bill further to amend the Village Panchayet Regulation, 1926;
(3) the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure;
(4) the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code as in force in Mysore;
(5) the Elementary Education Bill; and
(6) the Irrigation Bill.

The general principles of Bills 1, 3 and 5 were approved and not those of the Irrigation Bill. The House was opposed to the general principles of Bill No. 2 and the discussion of Bill No. 4 was postponed.

At the Budget Session the opinion of the Assembly was taken in regard to the following Bills:—

(1) the Coffee Cess Continuance Bill;
(2) the Bill to amend the Mysore Land Record of Rights Regulation, X of 1927; and
(3) the Bill further to amend the Mysore District Board Regulation.

The general principles of the first two Bills were approved and not those of the third Bill. Three Bills dealing with certain amendments to the Village Panchayet Regulation were withdrawn with the intention of placing them again before the Assembly in a consolidated form.

At both the sessions, one hundred and nine questions were put and answered. Out of 37 ordinary Resolutions on the agenda, 16 were moved: of these 2 were withdrawn after explanation, 2 were accepted by Government, 1 was partly accepted and 8 were carried. There were 50 Resolutions on the Budget, of which 7 were moved. Of the latter, 6 were withdrawn after explanation and 1 relating to retrenchment in expenditure was carried. Out of 278 Representations, 109 were discussed.

Economic Conference.

An Economic Lecturer was appointed for the Bangalore District to carry on systematic propaganda in rural areas by means of lectures, readings and lantern shows.

The following subjects were considered by the Board of Education:—

(1) Introduction of Civics and Vocational Instruction in Secondary Schools.
(2) Re-organization of courses of studies for women in High Schools.
(3) Compulsory training in all grades of schools and Military training in High Schools and Colleges.
(4) Grant-in-aid to Physical Culture Institutions.

(5) Kannada as the medium of instruction in High Schools.
(6) Grant-in-aid to Primary Schools.
(7) Enhancement of Backward Classes Scholarship Fund.
(8) Bringing together every year a large number of Kannada, Urdu and Adikarnataka Primary Schools together in one compound and under one roof, if not under a single competent Head Master.

A special sub-committee of the Board of Agriculture was appointed for considering the adoption, with modifications suited to local conditions, of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

The following are other subjects dealt with by the Board:—

(1) Co-operation between the Agricultural and Geological Departments in respect of soil survey work
(2) Formation of a Board of Economic Enquiry and the starting of a survey of agricultural indebtedness in eight taluks.
(3) Starting of agricultural co-operative sale societies.
(4) Experiments on rotational grazing in the forest areas of the Chamarajanagar Taluk to ascertain how forest grass could be used for cattle grazing.
(5) Utilisation of gomal land for the cultivation of fodder crops.
(6) Organizing an Agricultural Faculty in the Mysore University.
(7) Facilities for developing well irrigation.
(8) Attracting settlers to the Malnad.
(9) Experimental work connected with the development of plantations of economic crops suited to waste lands.

The Board of Industries and Commerce considered the following subjects:—

(1) Development of power loom industry.
(2) Supply of funds to industrial concerns for working capital.
(3) Financing of coffee crops.
(4) Scheme for training Mechanics in the Central Industrial Workshop.
(5) Manufacture of porcelain insulators for the Electrical Department.
(6) Experimental manufacture of small electrical transformers and motors.
(7) Draft Rules under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Regulation.
(8) Broadcasting as a means of propaganda for rural instruction and enlightenment.

The development work in the districts continued to make progress under the agency of District Economic Superintendents.

District Boards.

The administration of local cess in the Sringeri and Yelandur Jahgirs was transferred from the Jahgirdars to

the respective District Boards from 1st January 1930, and the Education and Railway Cesses were ordered to be levied in the Yelandur Jahgir and the Education Cess in the Sringeri Jahgir.

The income and expenditure of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board during the year amounted to Rs. 1,46,763 and Rs. 1,36,414 against Rs. 1,25,378 and Rs. 1,31,702, respectively, in the previous year. The increase under receipts was due to the contribution of Rs. 6,000 by the Mining Board for medical relief and of Rs. 4,244 from the Village Panchayets which were required to pay to the Sanitary Board one-half of the income raised by them from obligatory taxes, in view of the Board looking after the sanitation of the villages.

The income and expenditure of all the District Boards during the year amounted to Rs. 33,26,211 and Rs. 38,57,209 as against Rs. 30,68,468 and Rs. 30,84,277, respectively, in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 13,060 was spent in the Chitaldrug District for the prevention of the guinea-worm disease.

The balance at the credit of the Education Cess Fund was ordered to be invested in the Government Savings Bank. The District Boards of Kolar and Mysore undertook to contribute the cost of maintenance of the Municipal High Schools at Bowringpet and Malvalli respectively.

The investigation of traffic prospects of railway lines from Chitaldrug to Chellakere and from Chitaldrug to Hiriyur was completed but the results were not found favourable for the serious consideration of these lines for the present.

Twenty-eight dispensaries and four *vaidyasalas*, opened under the Malnad Improvement Scheme, were working during the year. Vaccination was compulsory throughout the Malnad Improvement area and 19 vaccinators were working under the scheme. A sum of Rs. 17,594 was spent out of the Malnad Improvement grant on well and road works in the districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan.

Municipalities.

The income of the Bangalore City Municipality was Rs. 12,61,069. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,69,308, of which Rs. 2,26,500 were spent on Public Works. Six important roads were tarred during the year. A sum of Rs. 42,013 was spent on the City Improvement Works during the year, the most important of these being the

extension of the market frontage. The Municipal Council also organized a market show and an exhibition of milch cows and buffaloes.

The income of the Mysore City Municipality amounted to Rs. 5,40,917 and the expenditure, to Rs. 5,54,599. A general revision of assessment was commenced and a special officer was appointed to hear objections to enhancements of assessment. A loan of Rs. 2 lakhs at 6 per cent interest repayable in 10 years was sanctioned to the Municipal Council for tarring important roads. The amount available for expenditure by the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board was Rs. 2,54,266 including the Government grant of Rs. 1 lakh. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 2,46,265 was spent. Twenty-one properties were notified for acquisition. Nine out of the ten available poor houses constructed by the Board were disposed of during the year. A scheme for the improvement of water supply and for providing a water-borne conservancy system for the city, as recommended by Dr. Sweet, is under the active consideration of the Municipal Council.

Two municipalities—one at Mirle and the other at Agara-Mamballi—were constituted from 1st July 1930 and two municipalities, *viz.*, the one at Sivane in the Kadur District and the other at Sulibele in the Bangalore District, were ordered to be abolished. The Municipal Councils for T.-Narsipur, Bannur, Konanur and Shikarpur were reconstituted during the year.

The election rules for the Minor Municipalities were revised, providing for the formation of divisions in these Municipalities and dispensing with polling in cases in which the number of candidates is not more than the number of vacancies. Rules were also issued permitting these Municipalities to levy shop tax, and model bye-laws were approved for the regulation and inspection of markets, supply of information in case of outbreak of dangerous diseases and for regulating vaccination.

The income and expenditure of all the Town and Minor Municipalities amounted to Rs. 16,82,773 and Rs. 15,95,531, respectively. The Government directed that the Municipalities should share a portion of the cost of repairs of State Fund Roads lying within their limits and the contribution to be recovered was fixed at one-half or three-fourths of the average road maintenance charges, as the circumstances demanded.

During the year under review, Government sanctioned

a sum of Rs. 64,000 for public improvements in Town and Minor Municipalities, besides a sum of Rs. 15,000 being their share of contribution towards the cost of the Davangere Drainage Scheme, Rs. 2,000 for the formation of a circle in Closepet town, Rs. 1,000 for town survey charges and Rs. 7,500 for special improvement works in the Shimoga town. The loan of Rs. 15,000 due to Government by the Kolar Town Municipal Council on account of water supply of the town was remitted and the question of further improvement of water supply of the town was taken up and the works are under execution. Bore holes were successfully sunk in the Tiptur and Hassan Municipalities to obviate the difficulty for drinking water. It is reported that several Municipal Councils have contributed liberally from out of their own funds towards improvement schemes.

Village Panchayets.

There were 8,898 Village Panchayets during the year. The term of the Panchayets having expired in February 1930, the period was extended by one year in the Chitaldrug District and by six months in all the other districts and re-elections have been completed in some districts and are going on in others.

The total demand during the year, including arrears, was nearly Rs. 30 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 12½ lakhs was collected, and a large portion of the balance is stated to relate to the arrears of old Union Panchayets.

A Village Panchayet's court, exhibiting various phases and activities of rural life and village improvements and a cinema film on rural reconstruction, was organised during the last Exhibition at Mysore. A scheme for the creation of model villages has been taken up. A cinema equipment was purchased and it is being exhibited in the interior villages. Village Panchayet Conferences were organized in all districts at the time of District and Taluk Conferences and questions relating to village improvement and the working of the Village Panchayet Scheme were discussed at these meetings.

Financial.

With the consent of the Government of India, a gazetted officer and a superintendent of the Accounts Department were deputed during the year to Madras for studying the work of the offices of the Accountant-General, the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs and the Finan-

cial Secretariat. The scope of Local and Outside Audit was widened by bringing 14 more institutions under periodical review of an independent audit agency.

Sanction has been accorded to a scheme of issue of Savings Certificates on the lines of Post Office Cash Certificates and detailed rules for bringing the scheme into force are under consideration.

Insurance.

During the year, 2,051 proposals were dealt with in the Official Branch, of which 1,602 were accepted. Policies were issued in 1,505 cases assuring a bonus of Rs. 13,71,095 for a monthly premium of Rs. 4,807. The balance of this Branch was Rs. 95,49,840 at the close of the year as against the opening balance of Rs. 89,45,898.

From the commencement of the scheme to the end of June 1930, 17,074 proposals for Rs. 1,79,19,875 were received in the Public Branch. Out of these, 14,030 proposals for Rs. 1,50,60,000 were accepted and 10,726 proposals resulted in policies assuring Rs. 1,18,86,400 for an annual premium of Rs. 6,40,451. During the year, 42 insured persons were reported dead and a claim of Rs. 64,100 arose. A sum of Rs. 54,765 was paid in discharge of death claims, and of Rs. 30,811 in nineteen matured cases.

The closing balance at the credit of the Public Branch rose from Rs. 15,41,924 on 30th June 1929 to Rs. 19,14,474 on 30th June 1930.

The construction of a separate building for the location of the Insurance Office was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1·31 lakhs and the work is making rapid progress.

Land Revenue.

The total demand for the year under Land Revenue inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous and the arrears of previous years was Rs. 142·70 lakhs as against Rs. 144·97 lakhs in the year 1928-29. The collections during the year including remissions amounted to Rs. 133·18 lakhs as against Rs. 134·94 lakhs during the previous year, leaving a balance of Rs. 9·51 lakhs at the end of the year as against Rs. 10·03 lakhs in the previous year. The percentage of collections including remissions during the year was 93·33 as against 93·08 in the previous year.

The number of *dharkasts* pending at the beginning of the year was 7,022. Fresh *dharkasts* numbering 19,361

were received during the year making a total of 26,383. Of these, 19,215 were disposed of leaving a balance of 7,168. Out of the *Amrut Mahal Kavals* surrendered to the Revenue Department, an extent of 775 acres and 39 guntas was disposed of in the several districts, a sum of Rs. 11,161 being realised thereon.

One hundred applications from Military men for lands were granted and the total extent of land granted to depressed and landless classes was 9,017 acres.

District Conferences were held in all the districts, though in some of them they were held after the close of the official year. Ladies' Conferences and Baby Shows were also organised at Bangalore and Tumkur. In some districts, Exhibitions were arranged on the occasion of the Conference to advertise and stimulate local arts and crafts and industries. Village Panchayet Cinema shows were also held on these occasions. Films on rural reconstruction, hookworm and guinea-worm, etc., were screened to educate the rural population.

There were 307 Village Forests at the beginning of the year. Ten were newly constituted and 2 were abolished during the year. The total number at the close of the year was 315.

There were 125 Tank Panchayets at the beginning of the year and 2 more were sanctioned during the year.

The headquarter taluks placed under the direct charge of the District Treasury Officers in the Kolar, Shimoga and Hassan Districts were transferred to the respective subdivisions so that Sub-Division Officers might devote sufficient attention to them.

Some progress has been made in all the districts in replacing illiterate patels by literate persons. The progress is, however, hampered owing to the difficulty in finding literate persons in the hakdars' families.

Muzrai.

The management of the properties of the Sri Vyasaraya Swami Mutt in British India was assumed by Government at the special request of Swamigalu.

Action has been taken for the acquisition of sites for the construction of a Non-Brahmin Chattram on the Tirupathi Hills and plans and estimates are under preparation.

One hundred and thirty-nine cases of unauthorised alienations of *Inam* lands endowed to religious institutions

in the Shimoga District were investigated by the Special Deputy Amildar and 71 defunct institutions were traced. Similar investigations are being conducted in the Mysore District also.

Excise.

Seven arrack, 21 toddy and 2 opium shops were closed during the year. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 1-4-5 as against Re. 1-3-11 in the preceding year. Fall in consumption is reported in molasses arrack, special liquors, jaggery arrack, ganja and opium. The number of trees tapped for toddy was also less than in the previous year.

The total receipts during the year (inclusive of cesses) amounted to Rs. 74,75,424 as against Rs. 73,11,971 in the previous year.

Of the important measures passed during the year may be mentioned the following:—

(1) enhancement of the tree-tax on bagani trees from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3;
(2) reduction of the maximum limit for the private possession of ganja from 4 to 3 tolas;
(3) enhancement of the fixed license fee of coffee estate toddy shops from Rs. 36 to Rs. 50 per year;
(4) raising the minimum age for the sale of opium from 18 to 20 years;
(5) prohibiting the sale of excisable articles to drivers of motor buses and lorries; and
(6) fixing minimum limits for sale of ganja and opium.

Forests.

Special attention was paid to re-afforestation on the Chamundi, Gopalaswami and Bababudangiri Hills with considerable success.

An area of two square miles was brought under the scheme of Village Forests and of sixty-five square miles under that of Minor Forests.

The department supplied 2,200 tons of sandalwood to the Sandal Oil Factories and sold nearly 9½ lakhs cubic feet of timber, 70,000 railway sleepers and 3,000 *balagi* and other poles.

One lakh, thirty-six thousand five hundred and thirty-five tons of firewood and 404 tons of charcoal were supplied to the Iron Works during the year.

Three thousand five hundred and seventy-one square miles of forest were successfully protected against fire at a

cost of nearly Rs. 37,000. Nearly 16 miles of forest road and 4 furlongs of bridal paths were newly opened.

Two families of Mahratta kunbies were settled on lands, 57 Adikarnataka families were granted lands in different forest areas and the Sholigars near Budipadaga were supplied with bullocks and seed-grains free. A special Co-operative Society was formed with a view to improving the economic condition of the forest tribes in the Heggadadevan-kote Taluk and a sum of Rs. 1,250 was sanctioned as a grant-in-aid to it.

The total demand for the year was Rs. 25·96 lakhs and the total expenditure Rs. 18·50 lakhs.

Minor forest produce and tanning bark yielded a revenue of Rs. 4·30 lakhs during the year.

Income-tax.

The demand for the year including arrears was Rs. 9,26,368 under Income-tax and Rs. 3,68,748 under Super-tax: the total collections amounted to Rs. 10,33,000 under Income-tax and Rs. 3,46,000 under Super-tax.

The Income-tax Regulation was further amended by Regulation III of 1930. The income derived from debentures issued by the District Boards and Municipalities carrying interest at not more than 6 per cent per annum was exempted from tax for a further period of two years from 1st July 1930. Reciprocal arrangements with the Government of India in regard to grant of relief from the levy of double income-tax both in Mysore and British India on incomes derived from professions and dividends were made.

Revenue Survey.

The Record of Rights work was undertaken in the year in the taluks of Bangalore, T.-Narsipur, Kolar, Tumkur, Manjarabad, Holalkere and Koppa. Nearly a lakh and a half *hissas* were measured in the course of survey operations. Work in nine more taluks of Chennapatna, Closepet, Chikballapur, Tiptur, Sorab, Shikarpur, Kadur, Tarikere and Chitaldrug and in two more sub-taluks of Gudibanda and Turuvekere has been taken up in the current year.

A mobile survey party has been organised for clearing the arrears of phod work which has accumulated in some taluks.

Stamps.

The total revenue of the department during the year was about Rs. 22·17 lakhs as against Rs. 23·25 lakhs of the

previous year, while the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1·92 lakhs against Rs. 2·22 lakhs in the previous year.

Some of the important measures undertaken during the year were the following:—

(1) revision of the rules for the refund of court fee stamps;
(2) addition of three more denominations of court fee stamps, *viz.*, five annas, ten annas and rupee one and annas four;
(3) introduction of new receipt stamps from 1st October 1929; and
(4) use of gummed water-marked paper for printing court-fee and receipt stamp labels in order to improve the adhesive properties of the stamps.

Registration.

The total number of documents registered during the year aggregated 164,037. The revenue of the department stood at Rs. 3,80,112 as against Rs. 3,86,966 in the year previous and the expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1,78,030 during the year.

A special Sub-Registry Office at Bannur in T.-Narsipur Taluk and an ex-officio Sub-Registry Office at Periyapatna were opened with effect from 1st July 1929. A new Sub-Registry Office was ordered to be opened at Kuderu in Chamarajanagar Taluk. Whole-time Sub-Registrars were appointed at Holalkere, Koratagere and Alur.

Both the Inspector-General of Registration and the District Registrars continued the system of surprise inspections of Registration Offices with a view to preventing malpractices and it is reported that these inspections have proved salutary in checking such practices.

Courts.

The designation of the Chief Court has been changed to the High Court of Mysore.

The scheme of itinerary Special Magistrates which was in operation only in two districts in the previous year was extended to all the other districts and this system which is calculated to save trouble and expense to the people is reported to be working satisfactorily. The scheme of combining civil, judicial and magisterial functions is in operation at Hole-Narsipur and as it has worked well there, it was introduced in the year for trial at Narasimharajapur by investing the Munsiff there with magisterial powers.

During the year the Additional Subordinate Judge's

Court at Mysore was made permanent and a temporary Second Munsiff's Court was established at Nanjangud.

Sanction has been accorded to the establishment of an additional temporary District and Sessions Court at Bangalore in view of the heavy work in the existing Court.

Payment of daily allowance to jurors and assessors in Sessions Courts was sanctioned with effect from 1st July 1930.

Civil litigation showed a slight decrease of 3·4 per cent during the year. In criminal litigation, while the number of offences dealt with was less than in the previous year by 4·6 per cent, the number of persons brought to trial increased slightly by 1·9 per cent.

Police.

The Provincial Reserve Force has been re-organized and it consists now of 24 officers and 304 constables under an Assistant Superintendent of Police and is equipped with M.H. carbines. The Government have recently sanctioned some improvement in the scale of pay of Police constables.

There was a decrease in the year in the number of cognisable offences reported and the work of prevention and detection of crime was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The sanctioned strength of the permanent Police force was 947 officers and 5,608 constables as against 937 officers and 5,396 constables in the previous year. There was a temporary staff of 27 officers and 155 men as against 20 officers and 155 men during 1928-29. The appointment of a Traffic Inspector for Bangalore City was sanctioned as a temporary measure and an officer who has undergone special training in Traffic Regulation in England was selected for the post.

The total cost of the department, including equipment and clothing charges, was Rs. 17,72,999 during the year as against Rs. 16,91,669 in the previous year.

Prisons.

The gross expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,44,451 against Rs. 1,49,659 during the previous year. The income from the several jail industries rose from Rs. 41,360 in 1928 to Rs. 62,903 during the year. The tent-repairing industry introduced in the Mysore Jail and the Bangalore Central Jail has resulted in an appreciable profit. Arrangements have been made to entrust the sale of jail-made goods to private agencies on a commission basis both in the Bangalore City and the C. & M. Station.

Medical Institutions.

The following are some of the measures sanctioned during the year :—

As a result of the extension of the Leprosy Regulation throughout the State, there was a considerable increase in the number of admissions to the Leper Asylum. The addition of a ward to the Asylum to accommodate these patients has been sanctioned and construction work is in progress.

Arrangements were made to train two medical officers in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy in the Tropical School of Medicine at Calcutta.

Reciprocity arrangements in the matter of admission and maintenance of mental patients were made with the Governments of Travancore, Madras and Bombay.

Birth control clinics have been started in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore and the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore, as also in the Women's Hospitals in the two cities.

Non-official Boards of Visitors were appointed for all the District Headquarters Hospitals for a period of three years and similar Boards were also constituted for a number of local fund dispensaries outside taluk headquarters.

Health and Sanitation.

The number of births registered in the State was 102,097 and of deaths, 75,653. Plague accounted for 8,729 deaths, small-pox, 6,750 and cholera, 138. At the Vaccine Institute, lanoline lymph sufficient for 321,000 cases was produced in addition to 13,584 grains of pulp reserved for stock.

The Rural Health Unit established in Mandya about 18 months ago has made good progress in the way of providing experimental latrines, recording and diagnosing cases of communicable diseases, holding clinics, and vaccinating children.

With a view to testing under actual field conditions the potency of the vaccination lymph prepared locally, a model vaccination range comprising a few villages round about Bangalore City was formed in September 1929.

Military.

During the year a beginning was made in the scheme of mechanisation of the Army. The use of four six-wheeled

motor lorries was sanctioned for the Transport Corps of which two were purchased and were in service by the close of the year and this has rendered possible a reduction in the establishment of animal transport.

The Military Forces consisted of one Regiment of Cavalry stationed at Bangalore, one Squadron of Mysore Horse stationed at Mysore, 3 Battalions of Infantry and one Troop of Transport carts and bullocks and 2 motor lorries. The actual combatant strength on the 30th June 1930 was 2,204. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,99,976 against Rs. 19,33,842 in the previous year. The system of boarding out of Regimental Cavalry horses to Government officers which had been suspended for some years owing to shortage of animals, was revived during the year.

Education.

The total number of public and private institutions on the 31st March 1930 was 8,358 with a strength of 329,928 as against 8,236 with a strength of 318,867 in the previous year. Of the total number of public institutions, 735 were Urdu Schools for girls with a strength of 10,199. There were 592 schools for Adikarnataka boys with a strength of 16,174 and 4 for Adikarnataka girls with a strength of 102. There were also 30 schools for Banajara community, 5 for Kunbis, 1 for Hill Tribes and 4 for Woddars, with a strength of 679, 63, 13 and 59, respectively.

The number of candidates that appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination of 1930 was 2,241, of whom 2,203 were examined and 1,313 passed, giving a percentage of 59·6 as against 62·7 in the preceding year. Of the candidates that passed, 958 secured certificates of eligibility for admission to the College courses of studies. Five thousand six hundred and four candidates sat for the Middle School Examination, of whom 1,969 passed, giving a percentage of 35·1 as against 39·4 in the previous year and in addition to this, 147 candidates were declared eligible for admission to the Fourth Form. The number of candidates that sat for the Lower Secondary Examination was 3,478, of whom 836 passed, giving a percentage of 24 as against 28·2 in the previous year.

The total allotment sanctioned for educational buildings during the year was Rs. 3,02,000, of which Rs. 2,11,000 were spent on buildings for Primary and Middle Schools.

Among other important matters that engaged the

attention of the department may be mentioned the following:—

(1) introduction of the Dalton plan of education in the Maharaja's High School at Mysore;
(2) opening classes in Bangalore for the training of candidates for the G.D.A. Examination;
(3) holding training camps at important centres by the Inspector of Physical Education for the benefit of teachers of the Middle and Primary Schools;
(4) introduction of Hindi as an optional subject for the S.S.L.C. Examination;
(5) annual Medical inspection of school children;
(6) transfer of control of Primary Education in the Tumkur City to the Municipality;
(7) remodelling the Women's Home at Mysore;
(8) opening an Adikarnataka Home for girls at Bangalore; and
(9) opening an Upper Secondary Class in the Urdu Middle School at Bangalore.

Mysore University.

The total number of students on the rolls of the Colleges, including the Intermediate Colleges, was 3,212. The results of all the examinations of the University were satisfactory except those of the Intermediate. Twenty-five women students came out successful in the various examinations of the University, including 10 in the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations and 4 in the M.A. Examination. It is also pleasing to note that four candidates belonging to the depressed classes passed the Intermediate Examination.

Fresh endowments amounting to Rs. 10,300 were accepted during the year, bringing the total number and value of endowments to 74 and Rs. 3,07,000, respectively, at the end of the year.

The work of excavating the ancient site of Chandravalli near Chitaldrug was continued and more than a thousand interesting articles of antiquity are reported to have been collected. Trial excavations conducted near the Asoka inscriptions at Siddapura in the Molakalmuru Taluk are reported to have confirmed the existence of a buried town of a date more ancient than the town discovered at Chandravalli.

Industries and Commerce.

During the year, 56 private industrial installations were erected with the assistance of the officers of the

Industries and Commerce Department. Of these, 26 were pumping plants, 11 rice mills, 5 flour mills and 4 power-loom factories. Industrial loans were sanctioned in 33 cases to the extent of Rs. 47,465. The total value of work turned out by the Central Industrial Workshop amounted to Rs. 1,09,054, of which Rs. 96,966 represent the value of work done for Government Departments.

The quantity of soap manufactured in the Government Soap Factory was 180 tons as against 170 tons in the previous year. After providing for interest and depreciation, the working of the factory yielded a profit of Rs. 50,802. The Weaving Factory produced goods of the total value of Rs. 34,680 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 32,600.

Inclusive of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, there were 8 Industrial Schools under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce. Thirty-five apprentices are undergoing training in the Central Industrial Workshop and 32 in the Weaving Factory. Forty-five students are being trained in various Silk Farms and 65 in the Domestic Basin Installations.

There were 28 kerosine petrol pumps working at the end of the year as against 16 in the year 1928-29 and the total amount of license fees realised amounted to Rs. 3,116.

Under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Regulation, compensations to the extent of Rs. 38,773 in respect of 195 cases were paid during the year; of these, 62 were fatal cases and the compensation paid to the dependents of the deceased workmen amounted to Rs. 35,276. The rules under the Boilers Regulation were brought into effect from 1st March 1930. Inspections under the Factories Regulation are being conducted regularly and action was taken to have children employed in factories medically examined periodically. Fifteen factories were newly started during the year raising the total number to 164.

The rules under the Weights and Measures Regulation were brought into force in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and also in Davangere with effect from 1st April 1930. Testers have been appointed after giving them training and been supplied with tools and appliances required for testing and stamping weights and measures. The prices of seamless measures have been reduced. There is a very good demand for stamped weights and measures and arrangements have been made to meet it.

Post and Telegraph Offices and Wireless.

There were 550 Post Offices and 85 Telegraph Offices in the State at the close of June 1930, the number of Post and Telegraph Offices opened during the year being 10 and 5 respectively. The total number of villages having letter boxes was 505 against 495 in the preceding year.

With a view to creating adequate postal facilities in the interior villages where the statistics of correspondence do not justify regular post offices being opened, the Postal Department have introduced in such areas the system of delivery of letters by means of locked bags. This system is at work for the present in 37 villages in the districts of Tumkur, Kolar, Hassan and Mysore.

The number of licenses for wireless issued during the year was 19 as against 27 in the previous year.

Joint-Stock Companies.

Six companies limited by shares, of which four were public and two private companies, went into voluntary liquidation. One company was ordered to be wound up by the Court and the names of ten companies were struck off the register during the year. There were at the end of the year 118 companies limited by shares and 21 companies limited by guarantee. Ten societies were registered under the Societies Registration Regulation. The total paid up capital of the companies limited by shares was Rs. 1,47,62,045 as against Rs. 1,50,65,153, in the preceding year. The total fee realisation was Rs. 3,377 during the year. There were at the end of the year on the rolls 49 foreign companies. For the guidance of companies, Government have approved of the issue of a manual indicating the documents required to be submitted to the Registrar from the inception of a company to its dissolution.

Co-operative Societies.

There were 1,962 societies at the beginning of the year ; 197 societies were newly registered and 57 indifferent societies were weeded out during the year, leaving 2,102 societies working at the close of the year. Membership of all the societies increased from 116,000 to 120,000 and the working capital from Rs. 152 lakhs to Rs. 170 lakhs.

The management of the Agricultural Depots at 8 centres was taken over by the Co-operative Societies during

the year and the total sales of agricultural implements, etc., by these societies amounted to Rs. 72,000. The business of the Cardamom Sale Societies at Saklespur and Mudigere expanded and the formation of a Cardamom Growers' Association is under active consideration. The Apex Bank at Bangalore continued not only to be of great help to primary societies and financed them to the extent of Rs. 8½ lakhs but also did much useful propaganda work.

Electrical Works.

The gross revenue of the department for the year was Rs. 47·12 lakhs as against Rs. 43·44 lakhs for the previous year. There was a slight fall in the consumption of power by the Gold Mining Companies on account of the labour strike in the mining area. Power generated during the year was 165,637,430 B.O.T.U. showing an increase of 5,540,050 over the figure for 1928-29.

Railways.

The gross earnings of the lines worked by the State amounted to Rs. 38,50,000 against Rs. 38,47,000 for the previous year and of the lines worked by the M. & S.M. Railway Company, to Rs. 47,54,000 against Rs. 49,82,000 in 1928-29. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 23·46 lakhs and Rs. 27·20 lakhs on the State and the Company worked lines, respectively, during the year as against Rs. 25·26 lakhs and Rs. 26·44 lakhs, respectively, for the previous year. The total capital expenditure on the open lines worked by the State to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,35,35,000 and the percentage of net earnings to capital was 4·49 against 4·00 in the previous year.

Traffic surveys of French-Rocks-Nittur Railway and Mysore-Coorg Railway were completed during the year.

Three Probationers, designated Sub-Assistant Loco. Superintendents, are being trained in the Loco. Department.

The mixed train service which was introduced between Bangalore City and Maddur had to be cancelled for want of sufficient traffic. The through running of trains between Mysore and Hubli *via* Guntakal and Mysore and Poona *via* Bangalore City was cancelled and a through passenger train service between Mysore and Secunderabad was introduced from 1st March 1930. An additional mixed train was also introduced on the Mysore-Arsikere Railway from 15th May 1930.

Geology.

About 300 sq. miles in parts of Tarikere, Kadur and Arsikere Taluks were geologically surveyed and a large tract between the Kadur and Chitaldrug schist belts was mapped. Considerable attention was paid in the year to mineral prospecting work and departmental mining for chromite at Byrapur and Tallur was continued. The demand for chromite being, however, weak the bulk of the ore won at Byrapur is awaiting disposal when the price improves. Experiments for the manufacture of ferro-chrome are in progress. A special lease for working low grade chromite has been granted to a company for carrying out investigations in methods of concentration of the ore.

The work of graphite mining at Ganacharpur in the Bowringpet Taluk was started in March last with a view to supply the requirements of the Mysore Iron Works. There was not much activity in manganese mining for want of demand. The royalty realisations under this head amounted to Rs. 10,740.

There were 43 mining leases, 15 prospecting licenses, 3 collecting licenses and 21 certificates of approval in force during the year.

Mines.

The number of gold producing mines remained the same as in the past year, *viz.*, 5. The total output of fine gold during the year 1929-30 was 327,000 ozs., and of silver 16,735 ozs., of an approximate total net value of Rs. 1,86,25,508 as against 368,592 ozs., of gold and 20,016 ozs., of silver of the total net value of Rs. 2,08,99,390 in 1928-29. The total royalty payable for the year 1929-30 calculated on the approximate value of the gold and silver produced and at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the dividends declared was Rs. 10,21,394 as against Rs. 11,46,807 in the previous year. The number of persons employed in the mining industry during the year was 20,534 as against 20,961 in the previous calendar year, showing a fall of 427. Of these, 18,454 were engaged in the gold mining industry, compared with 18,829 in 1928. The total number of fatal and serious accidents in the mines was 233 as against 186 in the previous year.

Printing.

The following arrangements were sanctioned in the year :—

(1) increasing the number of working hours from 6 to 8 hours a day;

(2) the revision of the permanent establishments of the two Presses at Bangalore and Mysore;
(3) the introduction of a sliding scale of wages for piece-work for compositors; and
(4) abolition of the hour account system in composing and piece-work system in the machine and the binding branches.

The gradual transfer of certain kinds of printing work now done in the Government Press to private presses was also approved. In the Stationery Department, the Stationery and Forms Branch was constituted as a separate unit under the charge of a Gazetted Officer. The Government have also passed orders sanctioning the insuring of the Press and Stationery buildings against fire.

The expenditure under Printing amounted to Rs. 1,96,604 against Rs. 1,78,040 during the previous year. New equipment of the value of Rs. 26,500 was added. The number of books and periodicals registered was 245.

Horticulture.

The expenditure on the Horticultural Farm at Bangalore amounted to Rs. 6,747 and the sale proceeds to Rs. 10,834. The farm undertook cultivation of Rhodes grass on a large scale with a view to meet the demands of the Military Department.

Arrangements are being made to lay out a Fruit Orchard in an eight-acre plot along the Irwin Canal and if the experiment proves successful, the question of extending the scheme to other areas will be considered.

The Poultry Farm which was located in the Lal Bagh did not prove profitable and orders have therefore been since issued for abolishing it.

Meteorology.

In addition to the routine work of the department, special observations with pilot baloons were made during the year at the request of the All-India Observatory at Poona and several observations for the International Upper Air Research were also taken. The department has also made arrangements for taking observations of the electric conditions of the atmosphere at Bangalore. The Meteorological Reporter was deputed to attend the Conference of Meteorologists held at Poona during the year.

The heaviest total rainfall for the year was 277·98 inches at Agumbe in the Shimoga District and the smallest 10·19 inches at Bagur in Chitaldrug District.

Revenue Audit and Office Systems.

The accounts of Revenue, Forest, Excise and Education Departments in the Bangalore, Mysore, Chitaldrug, Kadur and Shimoga Districts were examined. The Flood Relief acquisition accounts and the accounts of the Offices of the Hassan District Board and of the Amrit Mahal Superintendent were also audited. The audit of Motor Bus License accounts in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Hassan was completed, and in some cases short recoveries were noticed. Under Land Revenue audit also, some cases of short recoveries were discovered.

Stores Purchase Committee.

During the year stores required for Government Departments of the value of £70,918 were purchased in foreign countries and of the value of Rs. 16,50,745 in India as against £146,406 and Rs. 14,23,587 during the previous year. All foreign purchases were arranged through the Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London.

The total expenditure on the Stores Purchase Committee including the fees paid to the Consulting Engineers and the proportionate contribution towards the cost of the Trade Commissioner's Office amounted to Rs. 37,164.

The committee has kept steadily in view the encouragement of indigenous industries where the quality and price of local products compare favourably with imported articles. Greater publicity is being given to the notices calling for tenders for supply of stores and weekly statements of orders placed by the committee in India and abroad are also being regularly published, and the question of introducing the Rupee Tender System for the purchase of foreign stores is receiving attention.

The Dewan's Address over, MESSRS. N. G. SANJEEVIAH, H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA and D. S. MALLAPPA congratulated the Officiating Dewan and the Members of Council on their elevation to their present posts during the deputation of the permanent Dewan to England to attend the Round Table Conference. They also congratulated Mr. A. R. Wadia on his recent promotion as Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa added that the House had no doubt that the Officiating Dewan would do everything neces-

sary to promote the well-being of the masses and enhance the rights and privileges of the House.

The following members who had not taken their seats in the Assembly at its previous session were then duly sworn in :—

1. Mr. Venkataravanappa, Goribidnur Taluk.
2. ,, Lakshmipathi Reddi, Bagepalli Taluk.
3. ,, T. S. Sadasiva Murthy, T.-Narsipur Taluk.
4. ,, M. S. Dyave Gowda, Koppa Taluk.
5. ,, Malkappa, Jagalur Taluk.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

MESSRS. K. A. RAHIM and DYAVAPPAGOWDA (Belur Taluk).—

Q.—2. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) Whether they are aware of the fact that Halebede Dodkere (tank) in Belur Taluk did not supply water to the lands on account of failure of rains in those parts ?

(*b*) If so, from what year ?

(*c*) What is the report of the Jamabandy Officers during these years ?

(*d*) What is the report of the village officials ?

(*e*) Whether the raiyats represented to the Revenue Commissioner in the matter of refunding the wet assessment and what was the decision made ?

(*f*) Will the Government charge dry assessment if the raiyats have raised dry crops ?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—2. (*a*) From the rainfall records maintained in the Taluk Office, it is seen that the rainfall gauged at Halebede for the past 10 years is as follows:—

1920	..	..	..	21·94
1921	..	..	..	23·25
1922	..	..	..	22·94
1923	..	..	..	20·20
1924	..	..	..	37·26
1925	..	..	..	27·45
1926	..	..	..	29·23
1927	..	..	..	23·23
1928	..	..	..	22·73
1929	..	..	..	28·49

From the above it may be concluded that the rainfall in